NEW-YORK POLITICS. THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I wish, as a Delegate to and Member of the Anti-Nebraska Convention, held at Saratoga Springs and Auburn, to address a few words to my fellow delegates and to the friends of freedom generally of all partice throughout the State. I am not entirely satisfied with the proceedings and results of the two serions of our Convention. I think there was not sufficient consideration and deference paid to the Democratic elements constituting so large a portion of our Convention and of our State, and especially to such men as Preston King, Abijah Mann, Bradford R. Wood, and their attached and devoted friends. There should have been, as in Maine and other States, a fusion of all parties,-Whigs, Democrate, Free-Soilers, Independent Democrats, and all others opposed to the Nebraska iniquity and Slavery propa dism. Still, the Convention at Auburn has, under all the circumstances, perhaps, done the best thing it could have done. The truth is, it was in a somewhat embarrassing and difficult spot, in consequence of the peculiar position of parties.

I now think, as do many others of the Convention. that we made a mistake in not nominating our ticket at Saratoga, though I thought differently then, as did smajority of the Convention. Had we there nominated our entire ticket, taking two true men from each of the leading political parties, Whige and Democrats, authorizing our Central Committee to with-draw one or two of the names, if they thought it expedient, for the sake of a fusion with one or more other party, it is altogether probable the Soft Den perats would not and could not have got a vote to stultify themselves, as they did at Syracuse, and thus have driven away such men as King, Mann and others, by virtually indorsing that monstrous iniquity the Nebraska bill: but that, on the other hand, sourning the Custom-House influence, they might have adonted the substance of the Saratoga platform; and, as the Whigs did virtually adopt that platform, we should thus have had both the leading parties with us in the canvass of the State.

But what is past is past. As we did not nominate at Saratoga, and by not nominating virtually invited both the Soft Democrats and the Whigs to sanction our platform and nominate a full ticket; and as the Softs spurned our platform, indorsed the Nebraska bill, and nominated out-and-out Nebraska candidates, and as the Whigs virtually adopted our platform and nominated, as we believe, true men, standing firmly on that platform; and as neither of these candidates, after accepting the nomination, could well decline in favor of any new candidate that we could name; what else could we do at Auburn but to nominste the same candidates and support them, unless we wished to divide the friends of Freedom and suffer its enemies to triumph? Thus, though I heartily wish one or two of the nominees of the Anti-Nebraska Convention could have been Democratsnot of the begus Democracy lately in the ascendant at Washington, but of the true Jeffersonian stamp-yet I epeat that, under all the circumstances, our vention did the best thing it could have done in adopting the Whig nominees, standing on our own platform, as they all evowedly do. The vote was fairly taken and deliberately decided in their favor. They are good men and true; and I shall heartily and sincerely support them in the approaching contest, and I trust all the true friends of liberty throughout the State will do the same, including the friends of Pres-10n King, Bradford R. Wood, and Abijah Mann. among whom your humble servant is not the least devoted. And on behalf of this portion of the Anti-Mebraska Convention, we give the public and all parties fair warning that we are a distinct party undissolved, and calculate to be in the field next year, in season, with our ticket, and see whether the Whigs will reciprocate the favor they now ask of us, and how many and what other parties will consent to a fasion with us. Utica, Sept. 29, 1854. D. SKINNER.

TETTER FROM PRESTON KING. From The Genesce Valley Free Press, Sept. 21.

From The Genence Valley Free Press, Sept. 22.

OGDENSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 16, 18-4.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 9th inst. is received. The condition of political affairs, so far as party organizations and their conventions are concerned, look, and really are, about as bad as they can be. Indeed, I doubt whether any effectual raily can be made in this State upon any organized action this fall. I cannot say, and I suppose it is uncertain, what the adjourned Auburn Convention will do. My opinion has been against a separate nomination by that Convention, from the apprehension that the public were not prepared to receive a nomination therefrom, and that a nomination was not expected from it when the delegates were elected to go to Saratoga. It seems to me that the present party organizations and divisions must and will work out their own end and destiny in the election this fall; and that in the fature we may hope for a sounder and better condition of political affairs.

I have great confidence that, in the next Presidential election men who agree in principle, will be able to act together, and thus by natural affinities form a permanent party, thoroughly devoted to the cause of freedom and to republican principles. There are thousands in this State who will vote this fall entirely independent of party organizations, or the advice of conventions; and even this condition of things will

thousands in this State who will vote that advice of independent of party organizations, or the advice of conventions: and even this condition of things will aid perhaps to make the County and District elections more sure against Nebraskaism. We must have paand courage, and resolution, and persever was in doing what is right under any circum s. The elections show a correct condition of public sentiment on the great question between free-dom and slavery. I trust New-York will, in the best and most practicable way, demonstrate her favor to the cause of freedom. And if we do not get any or-ganized movement, each man will do it in his own way. We shall then be ready for future and effectual action. Yours, respectfully, Presion Kiso.

First Ward .- A portion of the Democracy of the First Ward in this City disclaim the delegates chesen at the late primary election to represent that Ward in the Conventions of the party, and held a meeting last night to select other delegates. The following were

Mayoral's-John J. Hollister, Martin Creiger, James Leonard. Leonard.

Judiciary-Thomas Stewart, Joseph Blackburn, Edward
Burke.

Burke.
Congressional—Michael Deran, Jun. Henry Applehoft,
William Crammie, James Enright, Chas. McCav.
Milliam Crammie, James Enright, Chas. McCav.
Assembly—John Stiles, James Duffy, John Brady, John C.
Altradt, Parick Molonal Strategy, County Consention—James Campion. Patrick Baldwin,
Michael Trainor.
Mesars. Jacob A. Post, W. W. Osborn, Joseph

Sonder and others, having addressed a letter to J W. Bryce, Esq., asking permission to use his name as a cardidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of this State, Mr. Bryce replies, granting to his friends the privilege they desire. Mr. B. ls down on caucus nominations; avows himself in favor of "a purely American policy," and the im-provement of our rivers and harbers, and declares kimself hostile to the Nebraska bill, though he is strongly opposed to "sectional" politics.

Maine. — The Augusta Age (Dem.) of Sept. 28, gives returns from every town in the oth Congressional District, except one small place, which is of no account, and the result is as follows:—Faller, Democrat, 4803; Milliken, Fusion, 4605; Smith, Whig, 2247; which gives Fuller a majority of 128.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Wales or Hard Shell De no-crats have announced that they will hold a State Con-vention in Boston on the 11th of October next. PENNSYLVANIA.-The Nebraskaites of the

(Dauphin) District are without a Congressional candidate. Geo. A. C. Sciler, Esq., of flarrisburg, who was nominated, but has since declined, leaving John C. Kunkle alone in the field. MICHIGAN.-The Republicans are moving with zeal

Michicax.—The Republicans are moving with hear and energy for the coming contest. We notice that large and enthusiastic meetings, Anti-Nebrasha Coupty gatherings, have recently been held in Van Buren, Cass, Iowa, Lenawee, Hillsdale, and other counties, and we have no doubt that Republican Whig or Independent ticket, will be nominated against the Nebraskaites in every district in the State.

the Nebraskaites in every district in the State.

Gen. Cass has become alarmed at the prospects of
the slave-catching and Douglas Democracy, and is
announced to take the stump at several points in
western and northern Michigan. This movement on
the part of Cass will strengthen the Republicans, together with the nomination of the Old Hunker Barry
for Governor, besides being a streamous supportor of
the Fugitive Slave bill and Douglasism. The Detroit

Tribune charges Barry with being interested in a slave plantation at the South. No wonder he is now sinve plantation at the South. No wonder he is now a "popular sovereignty" candidate. Perhaps Barry would like to remove his slaves into Michigan.

Missouni — The rumor set aftent by The St. Long Democrat that U. S. Senator Gever was about resigning turns out to be incorrect. The next Legisla ture however will have to choose a successor to Gen.

Onto.—Jonas R. Emris is in

Anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress

District.

ILLINOIS.—John A. Drake, of Vermillion County, is the Nebraska candidate for Congress in the HIId District. Ex-Lieut. Governor Moore, the present State Treasurer, was at first selected, but declined. This is the seventh Douglasite who has been put up

by the Democracy for Congress.

H. P. H. Bromwell, Esq., of Vandalla, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the VIIth District, in opposition to the Hon. J. C. Allen, the present incumbent, and L. J. Turner is out in the IXth District, in opposition to the Douglas nominee, Judge Marshall.

nominee, Judge Marshal.

Coldwaren (Mich.)—Judge Sawyer, a man who did not know he was a candidate for anything, has been elected Recorder, to supply a vacancy, receivant of the control of the control

ing a two third vote.

ALTON (IL)—The "Know Nothings" carried the Charter election, meeting with little or no opposition from either of the old parties.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE AF-FAIRS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Committee of the Senate resumed their inves-tigations yesterday morning, in the College Library.
It was voted to send the following question to each member of the Board of Trustees of the College, at their meeting in the afternoon at 2 o clock:

But you or did you not vote for any candidate for the above office, with reference to the religious views or tenets of such

Messrs. Ruggles and Ogden of the Board of Trus-

Messrs. Ruggies and Ogden of the Boars of Trus-tees appeared in answer to the subpens of the Com-mittee, and John M. Mason and George J. Cornell of the part of a Committee of the Alumni. Judge Mason, after stating that the Alumni had for some time felt that the College was not keeping up-with the times, or achieving that eminence as a semi-nary which its large pecuniary and other resources rendered it competent to, read the following extract from the Record of the Geogram Committee of the

with the times, or achieving that eminence as a seminary which its large pecuniary and other resources
rendered it competent to, read the following extract
from the Report of the General Committee of the
Alumni, made in June last, as embodying the views
of the Alumni.

"As the close of a century during which the nation has been
been and view of the continent, and the surrounding population has grown from its humble provincial rank has become
city of Newlord of the Continent, and the surrounding population has grown from ten thousand to nearly a militon, Columbia
Cillege is politic more than a small, respectable College,
during their experience they have seen no progress of any
kindi its closes are no larger than they were thirty years ago;
there has become a strengthening of the undergraduate course;
no continue to diffuse of instruction to meet the varied educational wants of the intelligent, encretic and industrial community within the immediate sphere of its operations; no
advance in its reachings to keep pace with the advance of nonalined in science with its marvellous applications and in all the
departments of human knowledge."

Judge Mason stated that the late rupture between
the Trustees and the Alumni, owing to the refusal of
the latter to take part in the proposed celebration of
the centennial anniversary of the College, was not immediately consequent upon the rejection of Professor
Gibbs, but rather a long-existing dissatisfaction which
that event brought to a focus. Referring again to the
reports of the Committee, he read:

"If that election was made by the majority of a single vote
and that vote was cest in favor of the successii candidate, the
election is without doubt void. Or if in any of the ballotings
the subtraction of an illegal vote would give a majority to Dr.
Gibbs, he is the duly elected professor. But your Committee
of the College or not.

Mr. Mason also referred to the action and opinion
of the Law Professor sin favor of the successi candidate, the
election is without doub

ance of the Profesorship to be a Trustee, either de jors or de footo.

"I All acts of the Board of Trustees in the passage of which such Profesor was recognized and participated as a Trustee, and in which the result depended upon his being so recognized and participating, are invalid. As, if there was not a quarter macrossary for the transaction of business without him, or the passage or defeat of any measure was determined by his vote, in all such cases the acts of the Board are invalid."

Mr. Ogden was asked the following question:
"Have you may knowledge, information or belief that the Trustees of Columbia College have at any time made the religious trents of any person a condition of admission to any privilege or office in the said College, or excluded any person from any privilege or office on account of his peculiar tunets in the matter of religion?"

To which he emphatically replied that he had not.

Mr. Rugeles, at this stage of the proceedings, called

To which he emphatically replied that he had not.

Mr. Ruggles, at this stage of the proceedings, called
the attention of the Committee to the following opinion, recorded upon the minutes of the Board of Trustees, as to the limit of the liability of a Trustee to
answer questions affecting his private convictions as
expressed by bailot.

At the request of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Columbia
College, we have considered the general position in which they
appointed.

As a committee of a branch of the Legislature, which has the

age to shud in reference to the Committee of the Senate lately appointed.

As a committee of a branch of the Legislature, which has the power to direct proceedings in case of forfeitures of the Charler, and in other cases to adopt, within constitutional limits, measures of prospective legislature, the range of its inquiries is necessarily extensive, waguarins are of course capable of being pleased to a usafent which would be oppressive. But me such above is to be supposed.

But wide as is their scope, it is not unlimited. In investigating the proceedings of a body exceeding the most delicate of trusts, that of deciding on individual character and acquirements in making appointments, there are principles applicable to this function which are essential extractions, and freedom from leing challenged elsewhere for such votes and otherwisens, are of paramount consequence, for abovious and otherwise as the communicate together en such subjects, nor would they be communicate together en such subjects, nor would they be communicate together en such subjects, nor would they be communicate together en such subjects, nor would they be communicate together en such subjects, nor would they be communicate together en such subjects, nor would they be communicate together en such subjects, nor would they be communicated the seal of confidential

body of gentlemen would freely communicate together so such subjects, nor would they be communicated with, as to personal rate and qualifications, except under the seal of condential intercourse, always held sacred among men of character. By the second section of the Act of March 23, 1210, the Trustees are empowered to elect, by ballot or otherwise, a Freedent, and such Professors, Tutors and other efficiency as to the Trustees shall seem meet. The usage of the Trustees, the Trustees shall seem meet. The usage of the Trustees, the trusteed has been, to make these appointments by ballot; when thus made, the very character of a ballot carries with it the protection of the voic from scrutiny as to the candidate voted for and the reasons which dictated the vate. As the ballot it self is thus protected, the discussions which for to it, so far as they relate to the personal character, qualifications, merica and ements of candidates, are, of course, included in the protection, or it would be illusory.

We think, therefore, that inquires are not to be expected or answered, as to either the votes given, the grounds of the votes, or the discussions of personal character or fitness which led to them.

them. This principle of public policy, of necessity indeed, is so ex-tensive, that even in our public legislative hodies, exercising by constitutional organization powers of appointment, ap-cirval or rejection, the seal of condience and privacy is uni-learnly held to rest en all such deliberations, discussions and

acts.

We are not sware as to what other topics the inquiries of the Committee may be expected; and we have considered the above only because the publications recently made in relation to the admis of the College give it prominence.

G. WOOD.

In view of the existence of this opinion upon record, and the fact that the Trustees have appointed a Committee to represent them during the sittings of the Committee, further investigation was postponed units morning, in order to give Dr. Spring, Mr. Van Wagener and Mr. Ray, the Committee, an opportunity to be present.

nity to be present.

The following is the vote by which Prof. McCulloch

Whs elected:

For Professor McCulloch, 11 votes; Professor C. W. (libbs, it Professor A. D. Bache, 1. Professor Bache was not, however, a smalldate.

For Professor McCulloch, the following gentiemen voted:
For the McCulloch, Franker, Rev. William Berrian, Mesers,
Gustaffer, Ogden, Richard I. Wells, Gerrit G. Vau Wage
For Gersed W. Morris, William C. Betts, Edward L. Bea
Lind D.—11.

For Becker Hamilton Fish.

There names do not appear upon the minutes, as no ames are recorded except those present at each

THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.

THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.
Yesterday morning the Third Presbytery of NewYork commenced its regular quarterly meeting in the
session-room of the Mercer-st. Church. The Convention was opened with prayer by the Moderator, the
Rev. J. LEGNARD CORNING of Stamford, Conn., after
which the regular business was taken up.
The Rev. F. W. Graves was received as a member
of the Presbytery from the Presbytery of Onondags.
A communication was received from the Presbytery of Champlain, relative to the action of the last
General Assembly, concerning the subject of Slavery.
The matter was reterred to a Special Committee. A
large smount of business, though of an unimportant
character, was transacted, after which the Convention adjourned until to-day.

A meeting of this body was held at the Hall of the Board of Education on Saturday evening. After other business, the following gentlemen were elected TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

others for the ensuing term:

Jour H. Faxano, Principal of W. S. No. 12, President.

Haxan Kiddle, Principal of W. S. No. 2, Vice-President.

Jour Walsh, Teacher in W. S. No. 42, Corresponding Secty.

J. W. Bayane, Private School Teacher, Recording Secty.

S. Jenner, Cissical Academy, Heart-st., Trees, and Libra.

D. B. Scott, Esq., Principal of Ward School No.

40, alluded in an appropriate manner to the recent death of Mr. William Kennedy, late Superintendent of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, and formerly Principal of Ward School No. 19, and a valuable member of this Association. He offered resolutions of condolence with the sefficient family. After feeling remarks from Mr. Harktisk, Principal of the Normal School, Mr. McELILGOTT and Mr. Rwick, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, a copy thereof to be forwarded to the family of the decessed. Mr. Harsa Kaddit offered a resolution excessed. Mr. Harsa Kaddit offered a resolution exthereof to be forwarded to the family of the de-ceased. Mr. Henni Kindlin offered a resolution en-tending a vote of thanks to D. H. Crattenden, E.-q., and the other retiring officers, for the able and impar-tial manner in which they had discharged their offi-cial duties for the present year, which was unan-imously adopted. Mr. CRUTTENIN responded in a few remarks, after which the Association adjourned till the last Saturday evening in October.

HARD SHELL MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

This Convention met last evening at Stuvessant Institute, and organized by choosing E. B. HART temporary Chairman, and Gro. H. CLARK and JOHN COFFREY, Secretaries.

Certificates of Delegates were then presented and examined. There were two sets of Delegates from the First. Fourth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards. The following Delegates from the contested Wards were admitted:

It Wards—John H. Williams, Issiah W. Brown, Richard T. Mulliams.

1st Word-John H. Williams, Josiah W. Brown, Richard T. Mullian. IVth Word-James Smith; Wesley S. Rowland, Jamuel

Bushnell XI'sh Word-Jas. E. Cooley, W. R. Rouxlds, John Vanderpool.

XI IIIth Wurd-Hotace F. Clark, Ulyses D. French, Wesre D. Parsons

arsons Alld Word-Henry Hughes, Henry A. Carglli, David

Crocket

[Mr. Crocket not being present, John Quinn was appointed to fill the vacancy.]

A discussion then arose as to the manner of choosing a permanent Chairman, which was finally decided to be by hallot, and about 12 octock the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday evening next without having transacted any further business.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Oct. 2 .- Ald. N. C. Ety, President, in

the chair.

FETITIONS REFERRED.

Of A. J. Jamner, proposing another plan for the new
City Hall; of W. H. Carey & Co., to be allowed to
retain a composition sidewalk in front of Nos. 85, 87
and 89 Beekman-st. of several persons for remission of tax.

By Ald. MOTT—To confer with the United States Government as to the creation of a Post Office in the Park or some piace contiguous thereto. Adopted, and Ald. Howard, Voorhis, Lucker, Chauncy, Trowbridge and Mott were appointed as a committee.

By Ald. W. Tucker—In relation to the difficulty of enforcing the ordinance which relates to throwing vegetable and other matter into the streets and gutters, and especially from tenement houses.

Exceled That the Committee on Ordinances report an ordinance which will couped all persons owning buildings on streets where sewers are laid to connect with the same Adopted.

naive which will compel all persons owning buildings on directs where severs are laid to connect with the same. Adopted.

REFORTS ADOPTED.

Non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a new carriage for Hose Co. No. 25. Non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen, with a recommendation that this Board adhere to its former action in expelling A. P. Heath from the Fire Department. To pay \$67 for music at the funeral of Henry Gibson, a revolutionary soldier. To pay D. Lee \$64 40 for ammunition used on the celebration of Evacuation Day. In favor of expelling Frank Clark and Edward Fox, of Engine 44 from the Department, and suspending Charles Ludlum, of the same, for one year. To pay John McGowan \$100 for damage to his horse and cart.

The report of the Committee on Laws in relation to the construction of the amended Charter was ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of disposing of the public markets, and throwing the market business open to competition, was called up by Alderman Chartscry. The whole matter was then referred, a portion of it to the Committee on Markets, to report on the same, with a plan of operation.

EVERDER'S ADOFTED.

To pay \$250 for hire of horse and wagon for the use of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. To refer certain papers to the Committee on Ordinances. To appropriate \$20,000 additional to pay balance on the State mill tax.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1834.—Present, Edwis J. Brows, President, in the Chair, and 53 members.

By Mr. Pearson—Of Jacob Valentine and others for a new bridge across the Harlem River, on the road to Fordham, &c., and also calling attention to the obstruction at the old King's Bridge by the dam at the old mill. To Committee on Roads.

By Mr. Keen—Of Hock and Ladder Co. No. 4 for

at the old limit. To Committee on Fire Department.

By Mr. Reed.—Of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4 for a new truck. To Committee on Fire Department.

By Mr. Reed.—Proamble, stating that the foundation of the portion of the new Catharine Market being laid between Water and South sts., is not in a line with the other portion between Water and Cherry: with a resolution that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies instruct the contractors to lay said foundation in a line with the other portion. To Committee on Repairs, &c.

By Mr. Ellotti—That Jesse M. Sands be appointed Inspector, of Election for Xth District, Eleventh Ward, in place of Alfred A. Carpenter, removed from the Ward. Adopted.

By Mr. Belless—That \$120 be appropriated for the surpose of paying room hire for holding polls in the four Election Districts Third Ward. To Committee on Finance.

By Mr. VERMILVE-

By Mr. VERMILLE.

Whereas, There are now in our harbor several vessels of war of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, which will remain here for some time.

And Whereas, We are bound to the French nation by the article record the services rendered to our country in the

relision of the property of the control of the cont

ted to defray the expenses incurred in carrying out the foregoing resolution.

Motion was made to reduce the amount to \$1,000 and lost, and the subject referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Board then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. VERBILLE in the Chair, and went into a consideration of the subject. A motion to reduce was again lost, and the Committee rose, reporting in favor of the report and resolution. On taking a final vote in the Board on the resolution and amendment, they were lost, in to 19, under 9th acc-

amendment, they were lost, 32 to 19, under 5th sec-tion of the Charter, which required 45 votes in favor. By Mr. W. H. SMITH-That the Committee on

By Mr. W. H. SMITH—That the Committee on Streets inquire and report as to the expediency of connecting, in the usual way, to the main sewer in the street all buildings is which the Croton water is used in the city. To Committee on Sewers.

By Mr. MAINER—That the sum of \$100 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use and benefit of the family of James Cahill, recently murdered while engaged in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Police. To Committee on Finance.

member of the Police. To Committee on Finance.
By Mr. McCtave—That Michael Dee be appointed
an Inspector of Election in the IVth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, in place of Abraham
Mead, removed. Adopted.
By Mr. Pearson—That proposals be advertised to
Macadamize the Bloomingdale Road, from One Hundrec and Ninth-et, to Manhattan-st. To Committee on

By Mr. CURRY-That the vacant lots on the south By Mr. CERRY—That the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth-st., between Tenth and Elev-enth-avs., be fenced in. To Committee on Streets. By same—That the Finance Committee inquire of the Trustees of the Brick Church what amount they will take for their interest in the property, and report the same to this Board as soon as convenient. Adopted.

dopted.

By same—Preamble, stating that proposals, agreeebly to advertising, were received from Marshall & Co., to remove night soil from the City: the report in favor of which was defeated by a statement that per-

layer or which was defeated by a statement that per-sons were ready to remove said night soil without compensation—with resolution that the City Inspect-or advertise for preposals to remove by boats, the night soil from the City, on a contract for three years. Adopted. PETITION.

By Mr. Chawrond—Of the doormen of the Police,

By Mr. Chawford—Of the doormen of the Fonce, for an increase of \$100 per annum addition to their salary. To Committee on Police.

FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution appointing Henry O. Miles an Inspecter of Election in IId District Seventeenth Ward. Con-

of Election in the Public Course in.

Report nonconcurring to increase salary of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

Laid over. COMMUNICATIONS From the Controller, setting forth that the Assessors for 17 months up to January, 1833, in violation of the law of the State, charged 3 per cent. commission on all assessments made, instead of one per cent. as allowed by law, and that of this overcharge some \$4,000 remain in the City Treasury, for restoration to the degrauded parties, the Assessors having been foil

ed by a tion at law, in their attempts to get this sum into their ands, and asking the action of the Board for its restitut, in to the defrauded parties. Laid on

for its restrict.

the table to be pt. "ted.

Of same in relatio." to paying Chatham-st. and the table to be pr.

Of same in relatio, to paving Chatham-st. and Bowery with granife pav. ment, stating that the contract with Russ & Reid exter ded round Union-square, and the amount would have be. \$253,235, that the cost of same space with Belgian p. verment would be \$273,235—and if the Railroads pay their share, the cost to the City would be only \$210,535. Luid on the table to be printed.

Of Commissioner of Streets and Lumps, submitting a document signed by butchers of Catharine market, asking for the erection of sheds on the east side and the ends of the new market now being brill. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

From his Honor the Mayor, recommending that the hespitalities of the City be extended to the officers of the French national vessels now in our harbor. Laid on the table.

on the table. The resolutions and appropriation for extending the hospitalities of the City to French officers, and laid upon the table for next meeting.

Of C. Taylor Jenkins, as Assistant Clerk of the Board. Accepted.

Board. Accepted.

INVITATION

Of New York State Agricultural Society to attend
Fair and Exhibition 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th inst. Accepted.

REFORTS

Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of building engine for Engine Co. No. 3, and a house for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 5. Both to Committee of the Whole.

of the Whole.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon,

LAGER BEER.

ITS MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES. Bren, or Ale, as it is sometimes called, is a fer-mented and still slowly fermenting extract of germi-

nated grain or malt. Strictly speaking, Beer is made from barley: but by common usage, the name applies to infusions of many other substances. Beer was undoubtedly known to the ancients, as Herodotus and Diederus Siculus mention a fermented decection of barley as one of the ordinary beverages of the Egyp-They called it Zythos, or Kourmi, or Kourma. tians. The Egyptian Kourmi was not so strong as the Zythos, and was moreover mixed with honey to give it milder flavor. The ancient Britons and Spaniards brewed their beer from wheat and honey, calling it Ceria, or Celia. The early Greeks had a beverage of barley, which they called Pinon. The Thracians has a drink brewed from barley, or from various kinds of fruit, which they called Bruton. The Gauls made beer of barley or of wheat; the latter having a disagreeable taste and a goat-like smell. The Romans deall such beverages. They did not suit their more refined taste. With the Teutonic people, the Germans, and other Scandinavians, beer was the national beverage. They brewed it from barley, wheat or oats, and made it more pungent and spicy by adding the bark of the oak, and, since the eleventh century, hops. This drink the Scandinavians called bjor, and the Anglo-Saxons beer; whence the English which is almost the same in pronunciation. With the introduction of hops as an essential ingredient began the manufacture of the now widely-known lager beer. The term "lager" implies that the beer has been stored for some months, and is about equivalent to the English "stock" ale. In 1524 the use of hops was introduced in the Euglish breweries. Bavaris and Franconis then furnished all the hops raised in Great Britain. Weisbier, or white beer, wa first made from wheat by a Low Dutchman, Hansaram at Nuremberg, in 1541. Porter and ale were first brewed in 1730. The Chinese have a beverage made of malted wheat and barley of a very strong nature, which is called tarasum. The Japanese make their beer called saki, of rice: the Mexicans of Indian corn; the Nubians and Abyssinians of barley and wheat, called sasior, or durrah.

Next to England, Germany produces and consumes the largest quantities of beer. In Germany, Bavaria may be called the land of brewers, and indeed the arian beer enjoys a vast reputation, thus far unshaken by all the exertions of rival browers in Austria and the other parts of Germany. The beers of Erlangen, Kelmbac, Bamberg and Munich are exported in large quantities to the East and North; and a patriotic beer-drinking German traveler will always find his national beverage in the Cities of Constantine, Pericles and Epaminondes, and even in the capital of the Promised Land.

In Bavaria beer has become an imperative necessity for the laboring classes. The hard-working man will content himself with mest only on holidays, provi ded he can at all times get his usual quantity of beer. This quantity is by no means small, and we do not overrate it, when we say that a gallon per diem is the average allowance of a frugal beer-drinker. Most of the hard-working mechanics live more on beer and bread than on anything else. The Government has been compelled more than once to diminish the malt tax, in order to prevent a rise in the price of beer, which has always been followed by serious riots, and in 1844 even by a revolution. In Bavaria beer is drank for and at breakfast, for and at dinner-takes the place of coffee in the afternoon, and is poured

In the Rhine Provinces, Baden and Wurtemberg, the consumption of wine is far greater than of beer. As is well known, they make a palatable wine and all classes prefer it to beer.

Northern Germany produces several kinds of beer but none of them can be compared with those of Bavaria. The Northern beers are stronger, and in regard to health more dangerous than any other. The most known of them are: Koestestz double beer, very strong, resembling the London pale ale: Broyhaka or white beer of Berlin, a piquant but flatulent bev ernge; beer of Cassel; Mumme, mum, a beer of Brunswick, first made in 1492, by Ch. Mumme, and formerly exported even to East India. The "Mum is dark brown, thick, very strong and of a sweet taste. It is made of malted wheat, barley-malt, hops, molasses, juniper berries, dried prunes and several aromatic herbs.

Almost every German province produces a particular kind of beer, and its denomination is often curious and even ridiculous. The beer made at Boltzenberg, Prussia, is called Bind den kerl, the the fellow; th beer of Brandenburg, Alter Claus, Old Nick; the beer of Delitzsch, Kuhschwan; cow's-tail; the beer of Jens, Dorfleufel, (village devil;) the beer of Kyritz, Mord und Todtschlag, murder and manslaughter:) the beer of Wernigerode Lumpen beer, rascal's heer; the beer of Wittenberg, Kucknick cuckoo the beer of Lubeck, Israel, and so on.

All these beers, however, have been put aside by the conquering Bavarian hogsheads, and to many of the above-named sorts remain only the fact that their names are recorded in the annals of beer production. The following is a tabular analysis of the best-

known European and American beers : PER CENTAGE

In almost every city and town of the United

States, where a large German population resides one or more breweries are to be found. W believe we do not make an exaggerated estimate when we rate the number of German breweries the United States at upward of five hundred, and the capital invested at seven to eight millions of dollars. The City of New-York has twenty-seven breweries, and many of them, such as Turtle Bay, Gilley's, and Schaefer's, brew more than 10,000 barrels, of thirtygallons each, of lager beer in the course of the year. Williamsburgh has 13 breweries; Brooklyn 3; Bed-

Reading, Cincinnati, 10. Columbus, Cleveland, Chillicothe, Dayton, Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwant ce, 11: Madison, Guttenberg, Dubuque, St. Louis, 19 Louisville, Madison, Indianapolis, Evans ville, New-Orleans, Hermann, Mo.) Baltimore,

Charleston, Savannai, Newark, 17. The New-York broweries' produce annually about ,000 barrels of lager beer _ gallons per barrel. From Philadelphia are imported acout 8,000; from Newark, 5,000: from Bedford, 3,000: from Reading, This shows the amount of consumption in the Circ of New-York to be 102,500 barrels of 30 gallogs each, or 3,075,000 gallons. The cost of production of a barrel of lager beer, varies from \$3 50 to \$4, all investments included. The winter beer is sold at \$6 to \$6 50; the summer or lager beer at \$8 to \$9 barrel. The price of the beer, of course, depends on the price of grain and hops, which are at present very high. A bushel of malted barley stands now as 11 to 12 shillings, while in 1852, it was a to 9 shillings only. Hops are sold now at 45 to 50 cents the pound at 21 cents in 1852. Forty barrels of lager b quire 50 bushels of malt. 60 pounds of hope, three gallons of yeast, and the necessary water. A single brewing requires a half tun of coals. The hands in a German brewery are paid monthly from \$10 to \$25, besides their full board and free use of as much beer as they can drink. The season for brewing begins late in October and closes early in April.

The beer is sold at retail from 4 to 61 cents a glass. sixpence being paid in the better houses, and four to five cents in cellars and small shops Brewers and retail sellers thus gain from 80 to 100 per cent, each.

According to our account, the beer-drinking public of the City of New-York spends, by paying for a glass of beer with five cents, or forty five cents by the gallon, the enormous sum of \$1,383,750. There are beer is sold, and the more thriving hotels and restau rants consume about \$5,000 to \$6,000 worth of beer in the course of the year.

LAGER BEER BETAILING IN NEW-YORK.

We have shown how enormous the consumption o lager beer is. It remains now to answer the question: Who drink these thirty millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand gallons of lager beer annually sold in New-York? By far the greater portion is consumed by Germans. It is quite probable that the Germans consume the thirty millions of gallous, and leave to all other nationalities here residing only the 750,000.

As we already said, there are about 2,000 places where lager beer is retailed. Let us take a survey of some of these localities. But before we begin we ought to say a word about the people who keep and those who frequent them. The number of co-decant professors, military officers, students, delegates to legislative assemblies. lawyers, judges and noblemen, who, compelled by unfortunate issues of the years 1848 and '49 to leave their fatherland, now try to get a livelihood in this City by keeping lager beer saloons and hotels, is almost incredible. It may appear strange that gentlemen, who in their country occupied a distinguished position, should condescend to embrace a mode of living so many grades lower in the scale of society than that to which they had been accustomed. But want is omnipotent; and nearly all of those who left their country to escape a dungeon or perhaps an imperial builet or a royal rope, have left their property in the rapacious claws of their late rulers. Most of them are ignorant of the English language; they are skilled in no craft by which they could make their living: and if a man has been unaccustomed to manual labor for half a life-time, he will hardly he able to carn his daily bread by it here; at least, not until he has served a considerable apprenticeship But they have a large circle of acquaintances and friends, who will be glad to see them in any situation where they can make a living; and a beer-house is very easily established. It requires no knowledge of English, very little money or credit; and if the new shopkeeper has good paying acquaintances, keeps order in his affairs and makes himself agreeable to his customers, he will accumulate more than he could do by the severest manual or intellectual labor. We may add, that without an iron stomach there is less chance for making money. The keeper of a beer-house must be always ready for any as drinking, and the more friends he has the stronger should be his stomach and his head.

Let us look in at a well-known saloon in William-We find a small, middle-aged man listening to the noisy declamation of a tall customer, who sports enormous whiskers and mustaches. The tall man appeals to the complaisant host to bear witness to some reve lutionary feat which he asserts that he performed several years ago. The walls of the room are adorned with cheap pictures, the most of them being por traits of revolutionary celebrities, such as Kos suth, Mazzini, Hecker, Blum and others; th furniture is very simple, without a vestige of lux-Seven or eight deal tables, covered with English, German and French papers, and the glasses of the customers present; a dozen chairs, nearly all occupied; one or two smcke-stained looking-glasses, and a bar with the ordinary fixtures, constitute the inventory. Behind the bar, or rather hanging upon it, is a sleepy-looking barkeeper, roused only by calls for beer or payments offered. A peculiarity of the people is developed in these arrangements. A German must have time for his libations. He cannot march up to the bar, pour out a drink, dash it down without the possibility of tasting it, tess the money over the counter, and rush out like an ignited sky-rocket, as the majority of Americans do. Tables, chairs, newspapers, cigars or pipes and friends are not merely comfortable additions, but actual essentials to his enjoyment. Instead of a quarter of a minute wants at least a quarter of an hour for the proper enjoyment of a drink. Conversation is anoth sential. However taciturn the German may appear among others, let him sit down at one of these ta and get his glass of lager beer, and a listening friend, and if any one desires to know how much talk a homan tongue can reel off in any given period, then is the time to listen. But to our host. If you observe him closely, you will note that he is not yet at ease in his new vocation. He who was but a short time ago the orator to whom hundreds and thousands were listening, is apt to forget what he is now, an humble publican, subject to the rude commands of any one who chooses to show sixpence in money and any quantity of self-importance in his salcov. This landlord was one of the most induca-tral leaders of the German Democracy, and escaped death, or at least the dungeon for life, by fleeing from his birth-land. Without money and with precarious health, what could be do? He was a lawyer; but the knowledge of German and Roman law is hardly available here. Manual labor his health would not permit. Finally he joined with a partner, (who stays up nights and does the drinking.) and here is our assically educated and talented gentleman—the keeper of a beer saloon. Had any one prophesied this ten years ago, the victim would have laughed at him. Now, he laughs at himself, and bears his blushing honors more philosophically than could have

The saloons kept by political exiles are nearly all in the lower part of the City. William, North William, Pearl and Chatham-sts. City Hall-place and the Bowery contain a large number of lager There are a large number in Greenwich, Hudson and Washington-sts.; but in these latter streets there are no political exiles selling beer. The emigrent houses are, in the main, respectcellars in the First and Third Wards are kept by a hard class and frequented by the lowest of rowdies and vagabonds.

Some of the better class of saloons have other uors and eatables. There are a number of this rt in Broadway, frequented not only by Germans ford 1: Morrisenia 1: Staten Island 3: Albany 3: but by a constantly increasing representation of Americans. One place in Broadway numbers its delphia 28: Pittsburgh 11: Pottsville, Harrisburg daily customers by thousands. We have frequently

seen more than a hundred at the tables at once, of whom a sixth part perhaps were Americans. Bread and cheese, bread and butter, sardines, and lagor beer are the staple articles of trade here. Very little of other drink is called for. One attraction of those places is their cool and retired character. Being generally in large basements or cellars, and in some instances in the adjoining vaults, quite under the street, they are out of the heat, and out of the crowd. This applies particularly to the down-town saloons. Up-town, where rents are lower, the first floor is the usual location. A few years ago a German beer house was a sort of sleepy volcano in appearance, because of the enormous amount f smoke sent up from pipes. But now the case is different. Pipe-smeking is getting rare, and the com mon, low-prised cigars are too villainously but for any human consumption, so that one may venture nto almost any deer shop without immediate danger of suffocation. That man who has suce their good tobacco, and is not entirely cured of any disposition to smoke after burning a hundred of the four-sent gars of these days, may consider his case hopeless. He is past medication. We opine that the anality of the tobacco, and not a change of taste, has thus ma erially broken down the Garman smobing customs.

A well-patronized beer-house will sell from eight to ten kegs per day. One large establishment in Broadway sells fifteen to seventeen. A keg is seven and a half callons or a quarter of a barrel. So we have for this Broadway establishment four barrels per day, or 1,460 in a year; being 43,800 gallons, or about 525,600 glasses, at 61 cents each; making \$32,-850 a year for beer alone. Beside this, other drinks are sold, to some extent; and a great quantity of bread and butter, bread and cheese, sardines, &c., is disposed of. The annual receipts cannot fall below \$15, o. But this is a favorite place, frequented by the best class of Germans and a very large number of Americans, embracing gentlemen of distinguished literary and social position. Considering the enormous amount of drinking done

in them, the German beer houses are singularly free from rowdyism and noisy disturbances. I ager beer is not strong enough for the class of porter-house ruf fians who make night hideons in other places. They take the worst sort of American brandy, a poisonous infusion of alcoholic and fiery drugs, the free use of which almost invariably results in delirium tremens, unless the victim reaches the state prison or the gallows at a very early period. The German people, too, are generally submissive to the laws. Since the tailor riots, there has been no considerable breach of the peace by this class of citizens, nor any serious disturbance in which they have been the agreesors.

Except to the law ferbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday, they yield readier obedience to the powers that rule over them than even Americans. We should like to be able to say as much for another large class of alien and adopted citizens.

Political questions. American as well as foreign, are a leading topic of conversation in the beer houses. The Germans are naturally inclined to political investigation, and as a class they are by no means so gnorant of such matters as has been widely thought. In this country they were for a long time deceived by that huge falsehood, the self-styled "Democracy" of Tammany Hall; and up to the period of the Revolution of 1948, they went in a solid phalanx for the "Democratic party," regular nominations and all. Any one who dared to acknowledge himself a Whig was looked upon and oven treated as an aristocrat and a renegade. Like a large properties of their kindred in Pennsylvania, who have hardly done voting for Gen. Jackson, they went it blind so far as parties in this country were con-cerned, and Tammany used them to do the dirty work which she is now relying upon Irishmen to perform But since the Revolution, and the advent of Kossuth and a large number of educated and talented exiles of their own people, the Germans have become enlightened, and now their votes are divided, Tammany holding scarcely a meiery, and those only because she constantly impresses the Germans with the idea that the Whigs are all Maine Law men, and will at the first good opportunity break up the lager beer Without his beer and his joke the German would be denationalized indeed.

It is but just to remark that there are a great many vile holes in the lower part of the City, with flaunting Gorman signs, where thieves and prostitutes are har bored, and the vilest of sour beer and adulterated liquors are sold. It is only by chance that respectable people get into these dens, and they are not likely to go there a second time. Respectable Gormans keep clear of them, and the only regular frequenters are of the worst class of idlers, thieves, runners, rowdies and vagabonds of the 'rising generation.' these places are intolerably fifthy, and scarcely a week passes without the shutting up of one or more on ac count of its dangerous moral and physical character. They are no more like a decent German beer house, than a F ve-Point rum rookery is like the Astor

BEER IS ST. LOUIS .- The St. Louis Republicas says there are 24 Breweries in that city, every one o which stored nearly twice the quantity of "Ale" for the past summer that has been made in any preceding one. The manufacture reached sixty thousand barreis—40,000 of "Lager," and 20,000 of ordinary Beer; on an average count, one barrel of thirty gallons gives about three hundred glasses; thus we have about tweire millions of glasses of Lager Beer and about six millions of common Beer; in all eighteen million glasses of Beer drank in St. Louis, from the 1st of March last up to the 17th of Soptember, the time the Lager Beer gave out. Common Beer is sold at five dollars per barrel and Lager Beer at seven dollars; that is at wholesale; this will make the amount received by the Brewers for Lager Beer \$290,000, and for common \$100,000—logether, say, \$300,000. The retailers, at five cents a glass took in \$000,000 for Lager Beer, and \$300,000 for the common article. Just think of it. Nearly a million of dollars (\$900,000) spent in St. Louis, during one summer, for Beer. And that chiefly among the German's themselves. rels-40,000 of "Lager," and 20,000 of ordinary Heer.

AMERICANS IN PRISON.

In The Galveston Times we find the following hobble disclosures, taken from The San Antonio Wes

rible obsciously, taken her before the conference of the conferenc

who are just returning from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatian, on the Pacific their names and places of residence are as follows: "Richard M. Head, Bibb Co., Ga.; John W. Cole, Holly Springs, Miss.; James Schoolfield, Hamilton Co., Tenn.: David Schoolfield, Hamilton Co., Tenn.: David Spring, Fort Smith, Ark.

From these persons we learn the following painful disclosure: In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterward got permission to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon, of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visitors to remain in the entrance way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former places of residence were as follows: Wm. Shirley, Broome Co., N. Y.; William Rodgers, Stark Co., G.; John Gaines, Dayton, Montgomery Co., O. These men have been in this filthy dungeon forewords and three months, and during two rears of this time they were chained down to the door in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one who fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the buge chains around their ankles and wrists had were the flesh off to the bone, and such was their horrible condition that their chains were removed to save their lives and keep them in misery the longer. The flesh is partly healed over these wounds, leaving the most heart-sickening scars, which were all seen by the five persons whose names are mentioned above.

They state that they were imprisoned on the charge of murdering and robbing a man for his money, and they state also, that from some facts which they are in possession of, the person who committed the murder escaped. They have been trying to get a trial, but a hearing is refused them. They have wiited letters to the American Minister in Mexico asveral times, end they have reason to believe that he has never received them.

Our informants learned from many resp

never received them.

Our informants learned from many respectable

Our informants learned from many respectations. Spaniards in Durango, that it was impossible to got evidence to convict them: and the great mass of the people believe them innocent. The youngest of these prisoners, John Gaines of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17